

LEVEL THREE

Learn In Your Car – German is the only language learning system designed to teach a foreign language in your car as you drive, without the aid of a textbook. However, for your reference, this booklet contains the entire recorded text so that you can see how the words are spelled. This booklet also contains additional explanations which will be helpful to you if you have trouble understanding some of the concepts in the program.

ABOUT THIS COURSE

Learn In Your Car – German, Level Three is a continuation of Learn In Your Car German, Level Two. Level Three begins where Level Two ends. Level One is designed and organized primarily with the traveler in mind. Level Two continues with more complex vocabulary and grammar. Level Three introduces more advanced grammar and vocabulary for the continuing student. The following guidelines are used:

1. The basic premise is that communicating in a language requires learning words, phrases and sentences: but you can't learn to communicate effectively in a language unless you know the individual meaning of each word.

2. The emphasis is on communication. Words, phrases or sentences can be used to communicate. It is not always necessary to use a complete sentence to convey a thought.

3. It teaches the way a child learns. Children start by learning one-word sentences, then two-word sentences, etc. progressing to more complex sentences as they learn more vocabulary and grammar.

- **4.** The important words you need to survive and get around are taught first. Grammar is taught with examples rather than rules.
- **5**. Usually no more than one new word is introduced at a time. (Level Three occasionally introduces more than one word when it is easy to distinguish the new words.) This means you won't hear a sentence or phrase and wonder which sound corresponds to which word. (Various forms of previously introduced verbs are used along with new words.)
- **6.** No textbook is required. The fact that no more than one new word is introduced at a time enables you to use the CDs effectively without referring to a textbook. The CDs are designed to be used without a textbook so that you can use them while driving a car or while doing other things that require similar amounts of concentration.
- 7. Literal (word-for-word) translations are used as much as possible. This enables you to understand how a sentence or phrase is constructed and what the individual words mean.

HOW TO USE "LEARN IN YOUR CAR – GERMAN"

The first track on the first disk is an introduction. Lessons start on the following track.

Start by playing through the first lesson. For each expression you will hear the English version followed by a pause, then the German translation followed by a pause, then the German translation a second time followed by a third pause. At first, you will only be able to imitate the German words in the two pauses after the German translations (the second and third pauses). As you learn and progress, you will be able to recall and recite the German version during the first pause before you hear the first German translation. Be sure to speak the German expressions out loud. The rate at which you learn will be significantly slower if you do not speak the expressions aloud.

Play the first lesson several times until you learn most of it. Then start playing the first lesson followed by the second lesson until you learn most of the second lesson. As you progress keep adding lessons. Always go back to the beginning of the first lesson to reinforce the material you have already learned. (As you progress through the material, you may want

to restart at some place other than the start of the first lesson. This is fine as long as you know all the material ahead of your starting point. Later lessons are designed with the assumption that you already know the material in earlier lessons.)

NOTES ABOUT THE TEXT

- Words that are underlined in phrases in the text have the same meaning in both English and German. When a new word is introduced, it will usually be underlined.
- Literal translations are in brackets with an "L." such as: [L. This is a literal translation.]
- Words in brackets [like this] are understood, but are not heard on the recording.

NOTES ABOUT THE CDs

• The disc and track numbers for each lesson are listed in the Table of Contents.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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-Hank Raymond

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LESSON 70 – LEKTION 70

SENTENCES WITH IMPORTANT WORDS AND CONCEPTS – SÄTZE MIT WICHTIGEN WÖRTERN UND BEGRIFFEN

Does this bus go toward the beach?
[L. Does this bus go direction beach?] Fährt dieser Bus Richtung Strand?
No, it goes across town. / No, it <u>drives</u> through the town Nein, er <u>fährt</u> durch die Stadt.
He was <u>late</u> again. / He came <u>late</u> again Er kam wieder <u>zu spät</u> .
That's impossible
He will arrive <u>later</u> Er wird <u>später</u> ankommen.
Is that your <u>real</u> name? (polite) Ist das Ihr <u>richtiger</u> Name?
Is this genuine? Ist das echt?
<u>Do</u> you <u>know</u> that place? (polite) <u>Kennen</u> Sie diesen Ort?
Excuse me, I think that's my seat. /
Excuse me, I believe that is my place Verzeihung, ich glaube, das ist mein Platz
There's my seat
Is this seat taken? / Is this seat occupied? Ist dieser Platz besetzt?
to burn brennen
There was a fire at the hospital. /
At the hospital, it has <u>burned</u> Im Krankenhaus hat es <u>gebrannt</u> .
I am a <u>businessman</u>

What kind? / What sort?	Welcher Art?
What is your business? /	
What kind of business do you lead? (polite)	Welche Art von Geschäft <u>führen</u> Sie?
I would like <u>to do</u> business with you. (polite)	Ich möchte mit Ihnen ins Geschäft kommen.
I would like to speak with the <u>owner</u>	Ich möchte mit dem <u>Besitzer</u> sprechen.
What <u>does</u> this word <u>mean</u> ?	Was bedeutet dieses Wort?

The forms for the second person "you" are specified as follows: (singular) = second person singular, familiar form

(plural) = second person plural, familiar form

(polite) = second person singular or plural, polite form. Both singular and plural of the polite form are the same.

LESSON 71 – LEKTION 71 PRACTICE WITH THE FUTURE TENSE – ÜBUNG MIT DER ZUKUNFT

Tomorrow, I'm going to be <u>late</u> . /	
Tomorrow, I will come <u>late</u>	Morgen werde ich zu spät kommen.
Are you going to be home next month? (singular)	Wirst du nächsten Monat zu Hause sein?
Will you be in France soon? (polite)	Werden Sie <u>bald</u> in Frankreich sein?

He is going to be with his uncle. /
He <u>is going</u> to be at his uncle's
She will <u>be</u> with her aunt. / She will <u>be</u> at her aunt's Sie wird bei ihrer Tante <u>sein</u> .
We're going to be tired <u>by noon</u>
Are you guys going to be on [in] the next plane? (plural) Werdet ihr im nächsten Flugzeug sein?
They <u>are going</u> to be together next week Sie <u>werden</u> nächste Woche zusammen sein.
They will be at the bus station within an hour Sie werden innerhalb einer Stunde an der
Bushaltestelle sein.
I will have a new job next month
Arbeit haben.
Are you going to have time to go to the store? (singular) Wirst du Zeit haben, ins Geschäft zu gehen?
You will have more than enough [plenty of] time. (polite) Sie werden mehr als genug Zeit haben.
He will have <u>a lot of</u> time Er wird <u>viel</u> Zeit haben.
She's going to have good luck Sie wird Glück haben.
Michael will have a problem if he doesn't go Michael wird ein Problem haben, wenn
er nicht geht.
We're going to have our tickets by tomorrow Wir werden unsere Fahrkarten bis morgen
haben.
Are you guys going to have enough time to buy groceries? Werdet ihr genug Zeit haben, <u>Lebensmittel</u>
zu kaufen?

They will have <u>too many</u> things to sell in one day. Sie werden <u>zu viele</u> Dinge an einem Tag zu verkaufen haben.

There's going to be a party tomorrow.

[L. Tomorrow will it a party give.] Morgen wird es eine Party geben.

There is no literal translation of the English "near future tense" into German. In English, the "near future" is expressed by the verb "to go" plus an infinitive, for example: "I am going to buy...", "He is going to sell...", "They are going to make...", etc. The verb "to go" ("gehen") cannot be used this way in German. Instead, the true future tense (Futur I, Zukunft) must be used. This tense, which was introduced in Lesson 42, uses the verb "werden" ("to become" or "will") to form the future in much the same manner that English uses "to go" to form the near future. The English "near future" and "future" both translate into the German "future tense." For example, "I am going to buy a car." and "I will buy a car." both translate into "Ich werde einen Wagen kaufen."

[&]quot;Es gibt" is an idiomatic expression equivalent to the English "there is" or "there are".

[&]quot;Es gibt" is used for both singular and plural. "Es wird... geben." is future tense and means "There will be...".

LESSON 72 – LEKTION 72

MORE PRACTICE WITH THE FUTURE TENSE – MEHR ÜRUNG MIT DER ZUKUNET

MEHR UBUNG MIT DER ZUKUNFT
I <u>will</u> speak to my family tomorrow
sprechen.
Will you speak to my <u>male cousin</u> , please? (polite) Werden Sie mit meinem <u>Vetter</u> sprechen, bitte?
Are you going to talk to my <u>female cousin</u> ? (singular) Wirst du mit meiner <u>Kusine</u> sprechen?
He will talk with my niece Er wird mit meiner Nichte sprechen.
She's going to talk to my <u>nephew</u> Sie wird mit meinem <u>Neffen</u> sprechen.
My brother will speak to my <u>sister-in-law</u> Mein Bruder wird mit meiner <u>Schwägerin</u>
sprechen.
We're going to talk to our parents
Are you guys going to talk to your uncle? Werdet ihr mit eurem Onkel sprechen?
They <u>are going</u> to speak with their aunt Sie <u>werden</u> mit ihrer Tante sprechen.
I will <u>speak</u> to my brother-in-law Ich werde mit meinem Schwager <u>sprechen</u> .
John is going to talk to his <u>teacher</u>
I will <u>finish</u> the book soon
Are you going to finish it by tomorrow? (singular) Wirst du es bis morgen beenden?
Will you finish your job today? (polite) Werden Sie <u>Ihre</u> Arbeit heute beenden?
He's going to finish his <u>trip</u> next week Er wird seine <u>Reise</u> nächste Woche beenden. 5

She will finish her <u>homework</u> tonight Sie wird ihre <u>Hausaufgaben</u> heute Abend
beenden.
It's going to end in <u>a few</u> minutes
We will stop working [to work] within an hour Wir werden innerhalb einer Stunde zu
arbeiten <u>aufhören</u> .
We will finish our <u>housework</u> by ten o'clock this evening Wir werden unsere <u>Hausarbeit</u> bis heute
Abend um zehn Uhr beenden.
Are you people going to finish your project on time? Werdet ihr euer Projekt rechtzeitig beenden?
They will finish it <u>before you</u> . (singular) Sie werden es <u>vor dir</u> beenden.
I'm going to sell my skis to my friend Ich werde meine Skier meinem Freund
verkaufen.
Will you sell your <u>sailboat</u> soon? (singular) Wirst du dein <u>Segelboot</u> bald verkaufen?
Are you going to sell your boat in the <u>spring</u> ? (polite) Werden Sie Ihr Boot im <u>Frühling</u> verkaufen?
He will sell his car this <u>winter</u> Er wird sein Auto diesen <u>Winter</u> verkaufen.
She's going to sell her house this <u>summer</u> Sie wird ihr Haus diesen <u>Sommer</u> verkaufen.
We will sell our <u>property</u> next year
Jahr verkaufen.
Are you people going to sell your <u>vacation home</u> this year? Werdet ihr euer <u>Ferienhaus</u> dieses Jahr
verkaufen?
They will sell their new <u>travel trailer</u> Sie werden ihren neuen <u>Wohnwagen</u>
verkaufen.
6

I in going to sen my dusiness to my son	deschart <u>memem</u> Solin
	verkaufen.
They will sell everything during the <u>autumn</u> .	Sie werden alles während des <u>Herbstes</u>

I'm aging to goll my bugings to my son

LESSON 73 – LEKTION 73 DAYS OF THE WEEK – TAGE DER WOCHE

Joh main Casahäft mainam Cahn

verkaufen.

DAYS OF THE W	EER – IAGE DER WOCHE
Today is Sunday	Heute ist Sonntag.
Yesterday was Saturday	Gestern war <u>Samstag</u> .
Tomorrow is Monday	Morgen ist Montag.
The day after tomorrow is Tuesday	<u>Übermorgen</u> ist Dienstag.
The day before yesterday was Friday	<u>Vorgestern</u> war Freitag.
I went to the movies last Wednesday	Ich bin letzten <u>Mittwoch</u> ins Kino gegangen.
There was a big party Thursday evening	Am <u>Donnerstag</u> abend gab es eine große
	Party.
My grandfather will be here Tuesday	Mein <u>Großvater</u> wird am Dienstag hier sein.
My grandmother left [in a vehicle] Monday /	
My grandmother drove [rode] away Monday.	Meine Großmutter ist am Montag
	weggefahren.

My nephew is going to arrive on Saturday. Mein Neffe wird am Samstag ankommen.

If today is Wednesday, then tomorrow is Thursday	. Wenn heute Mittwoch ist, <u>dann</u> ist morgen
	Donnerstag.
I go to [in the] <u>church</u> Sundays	. Ich gehe sonntags in die Kirche.
My niece bought her tickets <u>last</u> Friday	. Meine Nichte hat ihre Fahrkarten <u>letzten</u>

LESSON 74 – LEKTION 74 MONTHS OF THE YEAR – DIE MONATE DES JAHRES

Freitag gekauft.

I <u>traveled</u> to France in January	. Ich <u>bin</u> im Januar nach Frankreich <u>gereist</u> .
In February the weather was very cold	. Im <u>Februar</u> war das Wetter sehr kalt.
[The] March was very windy this year	. Der <u>März</u> war dieses Jahr sehr windig.
I drove from France to Germany in April	. Ich <u>fuhr</u> im April von Frankreich nach
	Deutschland.
In May, I took the boat to Sweden.	. Im Mai nahm ich das Schiff nach Schweden.
In <u>June</u> , I traveled by [with the] train to Norway	
	gereist.
In July the weather was <u>really</u> great	. Im Juli war das Wetter wirklich toll.
But in August it [has] rained a lot	. Aber im August <u>hat</u> es viel <u>geregnet</u> .
the cloud	. die Wolke
[The] September was very <u>cloudy</u>	. Der September war sehr wolkig.

But their [the] October was quite suffiy	Abel dailli wai dei Oktobel galiz solllig.
[The] November will be rainy again	Der November wird wieder regnerisch sein.
It is going to snow a lot in December	Es wird im Dezember viel schneien.

A han dann zzan dan Olstahan ganz gannia

LESSON 75 – LEKTION 75 AT THE DINNER TABLE – AM TISCH

We have a reservation for seven o'clock.

Dut then [the] October was quite grant

We <u>have reserved</u> a table for seven o'clock. Wir <u>haben</u> auf sieben Uhr einen Tisch reserviert.

Can I have a bottle of wine please? Könnte ich bitte eine Flasche Wein haben?

Pass me the vegetables, please. (singular) Reich mir bitte das Gemüse.

Bring me some mineral water, please. (polite) Bringen Sie mir bitte etwas Mineralwasser.

Carbonated or non-carbonated?

Carbonated or non-carbonated

[L. With carbonic acid <u>or</u> without?] Mit Kohlensäure <u>oder</u> ohne?

What are your specials today? /

What time do you open for lunch? (polite) Um welche Zeit öffnen Sie fürs Mittagessen?

What's for dessert? / What <u>is there</u> for dessert?	
I would like another [one more] glass of milk Ich möchte noch ein Glas Milch.	
Three more beers please Noch drei Bier, bitte.	
Can we have some more <u>cheese</u> ? Könnten wir noch etwas <u>Käse</u> ha	aben?
Would you like some <u>cream</u> in your coffee? (singular) Möchtest du etwas <u>Sahne</u> in deir	nen Kaffee?
I would like a steak, please Ich möchte ein Steak, bitte.	
How would you like to have your meat <u>cooked</u> ? (polite) Wie möchten Sie Ihr Fleisch geb	oraten haben?
What are my choices? / What choices do I have? Welche Wahl habe ich?	
rare blutig	
well done / roasted through	
medium / <u>half</u> roasted through <u>halb</u> durchgebraten	
I would like some more jam, please Ich möchte noch etwas Marmela	<u>de</u> , bitte.
Do you have fresh <u>fruit</u> ? (polite)	
The <u>meal</u> was very bad	
This <u>knife</u> is inexpensive. / This <u>knife</u> is not expensive Dieses <u>Messer</u> ist nicht teuer.	
Would you like <u>another</u> [different] plate? (singular) Möchtest du einen <u>anderen</u> Telle	r?
Give me a spoon, please. (polite) Geben Sie mir bitte einen <u>Löffel</u>	
Excuse me, may I have another [one more] napkin? Verzeihung, dürfte ich bitte noch	ı eine
Serviette haben?	
I need a bigger bowl Ich brauche eine größere Schüss	<u>el</u> .
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Who is going to do the dishes? / Who will wash off? Wer wird abwaschen?
Is there an <u>ashtray</u> here? Gibt es hier einen <u>Aschenbecher</u> ?
What kinds? Welche Sorten?
What kinds of fruit do you have? (singular) Welche Obstsorten hast du?
We need two more <u>chairs</u> Wir brauchen noch zwei <u>Stühle</u> .
Where do you keep the silverware? (singular)
We would like <u>to order</u> now
"fürs" = "für" + "das" = "for the"

LESSON 76 – LEKTION 76 REFLEXIVE VERBS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE CASE – REFLEXIVE VERBEN MIT DEM AKKUSATIV

to wash <u>oneself</u> <u>sich</u>	waschen
I wash my car Ich y	vasche mein Auto.
I wash myself Ich v	vasche mich.
You wash yourself. (singular)	väschst <u>dich</u> .
You wash yourself. (polite) Sie v	vaschen <u>sich</u> .
He washes himself. / It washes itself. (masculine) Er w	äscht sich.
She washes herself. / It washes itself. (feminine) Sie v	väscht <u>sich</u> .
It washes <u>itself</u> . (neuter)	äscht sich.

The Wash <u>earlies</u> . The Wash <u>each other</u> .	THE WASCINETI GITS.
You wash yourselves. / You wash each other	Ihr wascht <u>euch</u> .
You wash yourselves. / You wash each other. (polite)	Sie waschen sich.
They wash themselves. / They wash each other	Sie waschen sich.
We see <u>ourselves</u> . / We see <u>each other</u>	Wir sehen <u>uns</u> .
You see yourselves. / You see each other	Ihr seht <u>euch</u> .
They see themselves. / They see each other	Sie sehen <u>sich</u> .
to remember / to remind oneself	sich <u>erinnern</u>
I <u>remember</u> . / I <u>remind myse1f</u>	Ich <u>erinnere mich</u> .
You remember. (singular)	Du <u>erinnerst dich</u> .
He <u>remembers</u>	Er <u>erinnert sich</u> .
We <u>remember</u>	Wir <u>erinnern uns</u> .
You guys remember.	Ihr <u>erinnert euch</u> .
They remember	Sie <u>erinnern sich</u> .
I <u>remember</u> you. (singular)	Ich <u>erinnere mich</u> an dich.
I remember this place	Ich erinnere mich an diesen Ort.
I <u>will</u> remember	Ich werde mich erinnern.
to fall in love	sich verlieben
I am falling in love	Ich verliebe mich.
You are falling in love with him. (singular)	Du verliebst dich in ihn.
to take an interest in / to interest oneself in	sich interessieren für

I am interested in the book Ich interessiere mich für das Buch.	
He <u>is interested in</u> them Er <u>interessiert sich für</u> sie.	
She <u>is very interested in</u> this work	
We <u>are interested in</u> her	
to get dressed / to dress <u>oneself</u> <u>sich</u> anziehen	
I'm getting dressed. / I dress <u>myself</u>	
She <u>is getting dressed</u> for the evening Sie <u>zieht sich</u> für den Abend <u>an</u> .	
We <u>are getting dressed</u> for the show	
to enjoy <u>oneself</u> / to amuse <u>oneself</u> <u>sich</u> amüsieren	
I am enjoying myself	
They are enjoying themselves Sie amüsieren sich.	
to get used to / to become used to sich gewöhnen an	
You get used to the bad weather. (singular) Du gewöhnst dich an das schlechte Wetter.	
We <u>are getting used to</u> the slow [feeble] business Wir <u>gewöhnen uns an</u> das flaue Geschäft.	
You guys will get used to those strange people Ihr werdet euch an diese seltsamen Leute	
gewöhnen.	
She <u>is getting used to</u> you. (singular)	
to feel sich fühlen	
I <u>feel [myself]</u> tired today	
He <u>feels</u> [<u>himself</u>] tired all the time	
She feels sick a lot [often] Sie fühlt sich oft krank.	

We <u>do</u> n't <u>feel</u> well	Wir fühlen uns nicht gut.
to sit down	sich setzen
I sit [myself] down	Ich setze <u>mich</u> .
He sits [himself] down.	Er setzt sich.
We <u>sit down</u> on these benches	Wir setzen uns auf diese Bänke.
You sit down on the floor. (plural)	Ihr setzt euch auf den Boden.
They <u>sit down</u> on the couch	Sie setzen sich auf die Couch.

This lesson shows several examples of reflexive verbs with accusative (direct object) reflexive pronouns. These reflexive pronouns are in the accusative case because they function as direct objects. A verb is reflexive when the subject and the object are the same person or thing. A reflexive verb requires the use of a reflexive pronoun to complete its meaning. In the example, "I wash myself." the subject "I" and the object "myself" are the same person. The reflexive pronoun "myself" is required to complete the meaning of the sentence. In German, a reflexive pronoun must be used with a reflexive verb even if its use seems redundant. The infinitive form of a reflexive verb is recognized by the word "sich" ("oneself") which precedes the remainder of the verb. (For example: "sich erinnern", "sich amüsieren", "sich anziehen", "sich interessieren", "sich setzen" etc.) Be aware that the reflexive form of a verb can have a very different meaning from its non-reflexive form. This is one of the reasons that the reflexive pronoun must be used.

Reflexive pronouns are in the accusative case (direct object) whenever the reflexive verb does not have another accusative (direct) object.

Reflexive pronouns can have a reciprocal meaning when the subjects do the action to each other. Reciprocal action always has a plural subject and the subjects do the action to each other as in "We wash each other." or "They see each other." The context of the conversation usually makes it clear as to whether subjects are doing the action to themselves or to each other. You will find a complete listing of the reflexive pronouns in Lesson 78.

LESSON 77 – LEKTION 77 MORE REFLEXIVE VERBS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE CASE – WEITERE REFLEXIVE VERBEN MIT DEM AKKUSATIV

to catch a cold	sich erkälten
I'm catching a cold	Ich erkälte mich.
Hans is catching a cold	Hans erkältet sich.
We are catching a cold	Wir erkälten uns.
to rest	sich ausruhen
We are resting	Wir ruhen uns aus.
You must <u>rest</u> . (singular)	Du musst dich ausruhen.
Are you resting? (plural)	Ruht ihr euch aus?
to recuperate	sich erholen
I'm recuperating on vacation	Ich erhole mich im Urlaub.
Hans is recuperating slowly.	Hans erholt sich langsam.

to converse with
Hans <u>is conversing</u> with the tourists
The <u>students</u> are conversing in English Die <u>Studenten</u> unterhalten sich auf Englisch.
to join sich gesellen zu
I'm joining the friends
Peter joins the Americans Peter gesellt sich zu den Amerikanern.
We <u>are joining</u> you. (plural)
to register sich einschreiben
I'm registering Ich schreibe mich ein.
Peter is registering at the <u>university</u> Peter schreibt sich an der <u>Universität</u> ein.
Are you registering? (plural) Schreibt ihr euch ein?
to look forward to sich freuen auf
I' <u>m looking forward to</u> the vacation Ich <u>freue mich auf</u> den Urlaub.
Ulla is looking forward to her <u>birthday</u>
They <u>are looking forward to</u> the trip Sie <u>freuen sich auf</u> die Reise.
to be afraid of / to fear sich fürchten vor
We are afraid of an <u>earthquake</u>
The child fears the thunderstorm
You <u>are afraid of flying</u> . (plural)

to hurry	sich beeilen
We <u>are hurrying</u>	. Wir <u>beeilen uns</u> .
Are you hurrying? (singular)	. <u>Beeilst</u> du <u>dich</u> ?
I must <u>hurry</u> .	. Ich muss mich beeilen.
to rely on	. sich verlassen auf
I'm relying on you. (singular)	. Ich <u>verlasse mich auf</u> dich.
We are relying on you guys	. Wir verlassen uns auf euch.
to be bored	. sich langweilen
The students <u>are bored</u>	. Die Studenten langweilen sich.
Are you guys bored?	. Langweilt ihr euch?
I <u>am</u> never <u>bored</u>	. Ich <u>langweile mich</u> nie.

LESSON 78 – LEKTION 78 REFLEXIVE VERBS WITH THE DATIVE CASE – REFLEXIVE VERBEN MIT DEM DATIV

I <u>wash</u> myself	Ich wasche mich.
I wash my hands. [L. I wash to myself the hands.]	Ich wasche mir die Hände.
You are getting dressed. (singular)	Du ziehst dich an.
You are putting on a <u>sweater</u> . (singular)	Du ziehst dir einen Pulli an.
I'm getting undressed.	Ich ziehe mich aus.

I'm taking off my shoes. [L. I'm taking off to me the shoes.]
to look at ansehen
Are you looking at yourself in the <u>mirror</u> ? (singular) Siehst du dich im <u>Spiegel</u> an?
Are you looking [for yourself] at the <u>display windows</u> ?
(singular)
I <u>comb</u> myself
I comb my <u>hair</u> . [L. I comb to me the hair.] Ich kämme mir die <u>Haare</u> .
I comb your hair. (singular) [L. I comb to you the hair.] Ich kämme dir die Haare.
You must shave [yourself]. (singular)
You must shave your <u>face</u> . (singular)
[L. You must shave to you the <u>face</u> .]
I want to think about it. [L. I want it to me to think about.] Ich will es mir überlegen.
to afford something sich etwas <u>leisten</u>
You can't <u>afford</u> that. (singular)
to imagine something sich etwas vorstellen
Imagine that! (singular)
I wish for a new car. [L. I wish for me a new car.] Ich wünsche mir ein neues Auto.
to worry sich Sorgen machen
We don't worry
Hans orders [for himself] an egg

to clean putzen	
You brush your teeth. (plural)	
[L. You <u>clean</u> to you the teeth.] Ihr <u>putzt</u> euch die Zähne.	
She <u>colors</u> her hair. [L. She colors to herself the hair.] Sie <u>färbt</u> sich die Haare.	
You should blow your <u>nose</u> . (singular)	
[L. You should to you the <u>nose</u> clean.]	
Paul buys [for himself] a new <u>stove</u> Paul kauft sich einen neuen <u>Kochherd</u> .	
I fetch [for myself] a newspaper Ich hole mir eine Zeitung	

Whenever a sentence with a reflexive verb contains an accusative (direct) object (other than the reflexive pronoun), the reflexive pronoun becomes an indirect object and is therefore in the dative case. This difference only shows in the first and second person singular where the pronoun changes from "mich" (accusative) to "mir" (dative) and from "dich" (accusative) to "dir" (dative). In all other instances, the reflexive pronouns for the accusative and the dative cases are the same.

For example, the sentence "Ich kämme mich." ("I comb myself.") has an accusative (direct) object "mich" ("myself"). However, the sentence "Ich kämme mir die Haare." (Literally: "I comb to me the hair.") has an accusative (direct) object "die Haare" ("hair"). The dative (indirect) object is the reflexive pronoun "mir" ("to me").

The	reflexive	pronouns	aı

	Accusative	Dative
first person singular	mich (me/myself)	mir (to/for me/myself)
second person singular	dich (you/yourself)	dir (to/for you/yourself)
third person singular	sich (him/himself	sich (to/for him/himself
	her/herself	to/for her/herself
	it/itself)	to/for it/itself)
first person plural	uns (us/ourselves)	uns (to/for us/ourselves)
second person plural	euch (you/yourselves)	euch (to/for you/yourselves)
third person plural	sich (them/themselves)	sich (to/for them/themselves)
polite form	sich (you/yourself	sich (to/for yourself
	you/yourselves)	to/for yourselves)

LESSON 79 – LEKTION 79

SPEAKING ABOUT THE PAST WITH REFLEXIVE VERBS – SPRECHEN IN DER VERGANGENHEIT MIT REFLEXIVEN VERBEN

I <u>remembered</u> . / I <u>have remembered</u>	Ich <u>habe mich erinnert</u> .
I was interested in this book.	Ich habe mich für dieses Buch interessiert.
You were interested in these people. (singular)	Du <u>hast dich</u> für diese Leute <u>interessiert</u> .
He <u>was interested</u> in this girl	Er <u>hat sich</u> für dieses Mädchen <u>interessiert</u> .

I <u>fell in love</u>	. Ich habe mich verliebt.
He <u>fell in love</u> with her	
We fell in love with that house	
I got used to the bad weather	. Ich gewöhnte mich an das schlechte Wetter.
She got used to the work	
We got used to those strange people	. Wir <u>haben uns an</u> jene seltsamen Leute
	gewöhnt.
They became used to the loud music	. Sie <u>haben sich an</u> die laute Musik <u>gewöhnt</u> .
I enjoyed myself	. Ich <u>amüsierte</u> mich.
Did you enjoy yourself in their company? (singular)	. <u>Hast</u> du <u>dich</u> in ihrer Gesellschaft <u>amüsiert</u> ?
He <u>enjoyed</u> himself at the party	. Er <u>amüsierte</u> sich auf der Party.
I sat [myself] down	. Ich setzte mich.
We sat [ourselves] down on the floor	. Wir haben uns auf den Boden gesetzt.
to lose one's way	. sich verirren
I am lost. [L. I have lost myself my way.]	. Ich habe <u>mich</u> verirrt.
<u>Did</u> you <u>catch</u> [yourself] <u>a cold</u> ? (singular)	. <u>Hast</u> du dich <u>erkältet</u> ?
Yes, unfortunately, I caught a cold	. Ja, <u>leider</u> habe ich mich erkältet.

LESSON 80 – LEKTION 80

REFLEXIVE VERBS, NEGATIVE - REFLEXIVE VERBEN, VERNEINUNG

I do <u>n't</u> wash myself	. Ich wasche mich <u>nicht</u> .
We don't wash <u>ourselves</u>	. Wir waschen <u>uns</u> nicht.
They don't see <u>each other</u>	. Sie sehen <u>sich</u> nicht.
You <u>do</u> n't <u>remember</u> . (polite)	. Sie <u>erinnern sich</u> nicht.
I <u>don't remember</u> this place	. Ich <u>erinnere mich nicht</u> an diesen Ort.
I <u>am</u> not <u>interested</u> in this book	. Ich <u>interessiere mich</u> nicht für dieses Buch.
You were not interested in this [law] case. (singular)	. Du <u>hast dich</u> nicht für diesen Fall <u>interessiert</u> .
He <u>wasn't interested</u> in her anymore	. Er <u>hat sich nicht</u> mehr für sie <u>interessiert</u> .
She is not enjoying <u>herself</u> at the party	. Sie amüsiert sich nicht auf der Party.
I <u>do</u> n't <u>enjoy</u> myself in your company. (singular)	. Ich <u>amüsiere</u> mich nicht in deiner
	Gesellschaft.
They don't enjoy themselves.	. Sie amüsieren <u>sich</u> nicht.
We are not sitting [ourselves] down	. Wir <u>setzen</u> uns nicht.
Please, <u>do</u> n't <u>sit</u> [yourselves] <u>down</u> . (plural)	. Bitte setzt euch nicht.
He can't sit [himself] down on the new couch	. Er kann sich nicht auf die neue Couch
	setzen.
I <u>never</u> fell in love with you. (singular)	. Ich habe mich <u>nie</u> in dich verliebt.
She <u>did</u> not <u>fall in love</u> with him	. Sie <u>hat sich</u> nicht in ihn <u>verliebt</u> .

I <u>am</u> not <u>getting used to</u> the problems.	Ich gewöhne mich nicht an die Probleme.
He <u>is</u> not <u>getting used to</u> this weather.	Er gewöhnt sich nicht an dieses Wetter.

LESSON 81 – LEKTION 81 AT THE DOCTOR'S OFFICE – BEIM ARZT

Ich brouche einen Arzt

I <u>need</u> a doctor Ich <u>brauche</u> einen Afzt.
as soon as possible / as fast as possible so schnell wie möglich
Do you know a good <u>dentist</u> ? (polite) Kennen Sie einen guten <u>Zahnarzt</u> ?
What's your problem? /
What kind of problem do you have? (polite) Was für ein Problem haben Sie?
I'm very <u>sick</u>
I am sick. / I feel bad. [L. <u>To me</u> is bad.] <u>Mir</u> ist schlecht.
I have nausea. [L. To me is <u>nauseous</u> .] Mir ist <u>übel</u> .
I [myself] don't feel well Ich fühle mich nicht gut.
I have <u>pain</u> here
He has an <u>injury</u> Er hat eine <u>Verletzung</u> .
Someone is <u>injured</u> Jemand ist <u>verletzt</u> .
the <u>foot</u> der <u>Fuß</u>
the <u>leg</u> das <u>Bein</u>
the ankle der Fußknöchel

I need a doctor

the <u>back</u> der <u>Rücken</u>	
the <u>arm</u> der <u>Arm</u>	
the <u>hand</u> die <u>Hand</u>	
the <u>head</u> der <u>Kopf</u>	
the <u>tooth</u> der <u>Zahn</u>	
an <u>ear</u> ein <u>Ohr</u>	
an eye ein Auge	
the <u>eyes</u> die <u>Augen</u>	
the <u>mouth</u> der <u>Mund</u>	
the <u>blood</u> das <u>Blut</u>	
I have a bad <u>headache</u>	
I have a toothache	
My stomach <u>hurts</u> . / My belly aches.	
[L. The belly <u>does</u> to me <u>hurt</u> .] Der Bauch <u>tut</u> mir <u>weh</u> .	
Is it broken? Ist es gebrochen?	
Do you have something for [against] an earache? (singular) Hast du etwas gegen Ohrenschmerzen?	
I hurt my back. [L. I have, to myself, the back hurt.] Ich habe mir den Rücken verletzt.	
I sprained my ankle.	
[L. I have, to myself, the foot sprained.] Ich habe mir den Fuß verstaucht.	
I sprained my wrist.	
[L. I have, to myself, the hand sprained.] Ich habe mir die Hand verstaucht.	
	2

LESSON 82 – LEKTION 82 COLORS – DIE FARBEN

COLORS - DIE PARDEN	
I would like a glass of <u>red</u> wine, please	
Do you like white wine? (polite)	
the <u>sky</u> der <u>Himmel</u>	
The sky is very grey today Der Himmel ist heute sehr grau.	
the <u>sunset</u> der <u>Sonnenuntergang</u>	
The sky will be orange at sunset Der Himmel wird beim Sonnenuntergan	ıg
orange <u>sein</u> .	
The sky should be <u>blue</u> tomorrow	
I would like to buy a <u>yellow</u> shirt	
the <u>forest</u> der <u>Wald</u>	
The forest is very green Der Wald ist sehr grün.	
I don't like the color <u>purple</u> Ich mag die Farbe <u>Violett</u> nicht.	
The sky is very <u>black</u> at night Der Himmel ist nachts sehr <u>schwarz</u> .	
He had a <u>brown</u> car	
the <u>hair</u> (singular) [collective] das <u>Haar</u>	
My brother's hair is brown. /	
The hairs of my brother are <u>brown</u> Die Haare meines Bruders sind <u>braun</u> .	
Is it <u>light</u> brown? / Are they <u>light</u> brown? Sind sie <u>hell</u> braun?	

No, he has dark brown hair	Nein, er hat <u>dunkel</u> braune Haare.
My sister has blond hair	Meine Schwester hat blonde Haare.
She is <u>brown-haired</u>	Sie ist <u>brünett</u> .
She drives a pink car	Sie fährt ein <u>rosa</u> Auto.
Beer usually has a gold color	Bier hat normalerweise eine goldene Farbe.
My uncle bought a big silver truck	Mein Onkel hat einen großen silbernen
	Lastwagen gekauft.
It has a [grey] silver <u>color</u> . (masculine)	Er hat eine silberne <u>Farbe</u> .
"beim" = "bei" + "dem" = "at the" or "by the"	

LESSON 83 – LEKTION 83 ORDINAL NUMBERS – ORDNUNGSZAHLEN

the <u>first</u> student (masculine) der <u>erste</u> Student	
the <u>second</u> guest house die <u>zweite</u> Pension	
the third finger der dritte Finger	
the <u>fourth</u> travel agent (feminine) die <u>vierte</u> Reisebüroangestellte	
the fifth farmer der fünfte Bauer	
the sixth <u>fisherman</u> der sechste <u>Fischer</u>	
the seventh <u>lawyer</u> der siebte <u>Anwalt</u>	
the eighth <u>engineer</u> der achte <u>Ingenieur</u>	
He was the twelfth cook Er war der zwölfte Koch.	

She will be the seventeenth <u>nurse</u>	. Sie wird die siebzehnte <u>Krankenschwester</u>
	sein.
I will be the twentieth <u>driver</u>	. Ich werde der zwanzigste <u>Fahrer</u> sein.
You will be the twenty-first <u>secretary</u> . (singular, feminine)	. Du wirst die einundzwanzigste Sekretärin
	sein.
You will be the twenty-second <u>fireman</u> . (polite)	. Sie werden der zweiundzwanzigste
	Feuerwehrmann sein.
It was my thirtieth birthday	. Es war mein <u>dreißigster</u> Geburtstag.
It will be their seventieth wedding [day] anniversary	. Es wird ihr siebzigster <u>Hochzeitstag</u> sein.
I wrote my eightieth postcard	. Ich schrieb meine <u>achtzigste</u> Postkarte.
I received my <u>ninetieth</u> letter	. Ich habe meinen <u>neunzigsten</u> Brief erhalten.
This is the <u>ninety-ninth</u> copy	. Das ist die <u>neunundneunzigste</u> Kopie.
the hundredth page	. die hundertste <u>Seite</u>
the five hundred and forty-third time	. das <u>fünfhundertdreiundvierzigste</u> Mal.
the thousandth light bulb	. die tausendste Glühbirne
the millionth bird	. der millionste <u>Vogel</u>
	•

The ordinal numbers in this lesson are used as adjectives. In German, all attributive adjectives (adjectives which accompany a noun) have endings. Therefore, the ordinal numbers in this lesson have endings: "-e", "-er", "-en", depending on gender, number, and case of the nouns they accompany. Adjectives and their endings will be treated in a later lesson.

LESSON 84 – LEKTION 84 TECHNOLOGY TODAY – TECHNOLOGIE HEUTE

I have a one-hundred-euro telephone card	. Ich habe eine hundert Euro- <u>Telefonkarte</u> .
We bought the movie on <u>DVD</u>	
They're listening to some new music <u>CDs</u>	. Sie hören einige neue Musik-CDs an.
The <u>CD drive</u> is broken	. Das <u>CD-Laufwerk</u> ist kaputt.
Where is there an <u>electric outlet</u> ?	. Wo ist eine <u>Steckdose</u> ?
This <u>electric plug</u> is dangerous	. Dieser Stecker ist gefährlich.
What is the normal <u>voltage</u> in Bolivia?	. Was ist die normale <u>elektrische</u>
	Spannung in Bolivien?
This phone does not have a <u>wireless internet connection</u>	. Dieses Telefon hat keine <u>kabellose</u>
	Internetverbindung.
What is your <u>cell phone number</u> ? (singular)	. Wie ist deine <u>Handynummer</u> ? / Wie ist deine
	Mobiltelefonnummer?
Before leaving for Peru, she bought a <u>video camera</u>	. Bevor sie nach Peru gefahren ist, hat sie eine
	<u>Videokamera</u> gekauft.
Which is the <u>T.V. channel</u> in German?	. Welches ist der deutsche <u>Fernsehsender</u> ?
We have many more options with <u>satellite T.V.</u>	. Mit <u>Satellitenfernsehen</u> haben wir viel mehr Möglichkeiten.
Does this cafe have wireless internet service?	
Does this care have whereas internet service:	. Hat dieses Care kabenosen <u>internetzugang</u> :

LESSON 85 – LEKTION 85 MORE COMPUTER VOCABULARY –

WEITERER WORTSCHATZ ZUM THEMA COMPUTER

WEITERER WORLDCHILL	Zeiti illentii conii cien
This mouse doesn't roll well on the table	Diese Maus rollt nicht gut auf auf dem Tisch.
The keyboard is very dirty	Die <u>Tastatur</u> ist sehr schmutzig. /
	Das Keyboard ist sehr schmutzig.
We can't do the job because we don't have a scanner.	Wir können die Arbeit nicht machen, weil
	wir keinen Scanner haben.
Which <u>icon</u> is the right one?	Welches <u>Piktogramm</u> ist das richtige?
My brother prefers a <u>laptop computer</u>	Mein Bruder zieht einen <u>Laptop-Computer</u>
	vor. / Mein Bruder zieht einen tragbaren
	<u>Computer</u> vor.
again	schon wieder
I lost my connection to the internet again!	Ich habe meine <u>Internetverbindung</u> schon
	wieder verloren!
Possibly the <u>modem</u> is not working	Möglicherweise funktioniert das <u>Modem</u>
	nicht.
From here I can't see the <u>computer monitor</u>	Von hier kann ich den <u>Computermonitor</u>
-	nicht sehen.

My male cousin came to fix the <u>hard drive</u>. Mein Vetter ist gekommen um die <u>Festplatte</u>

zu renarieren

to recharge	wieder aufladen
Don't forget to recharge the batteries! (singular)	Vergiss nicht die Batterien wieder
	aufzuladen.
to connect	verbinden / die Verbindung herstellen
I can't connect to the internet	
	herstellen.
We need technical assistance.	Wir brauchen technische Hilfe.
to delete	löschen
How does one <u>delete</u> ?	Wie <u>löscht</u> man?
to type / to key	tippen
If I key for more than 30 minutes, my hands hurt	Wenn ich länger als 30 Minuten tippe, tun
	mir die Hände weh.
to click	klicken
Click here! (singular)	Klick hier!
to right-click	
Should I right-click?	Soll ich <u>rechtsklicken</u> ?
No, left-click! (singular)	Nein, klick links!

LESSON 87 – LEKTION 87

IMPERATIVES, FAMILIAR FORMS – IMPERATIVE, "DU" UND "IHR" FORMEN

11:11 = 11:11 ; = 5) 11:1:11=1:11	11/11 E11/11 / E, E C C () 11/11 1 0 1
Go home! (singular)	<u>Geh</u> nach Hause!
Say something! (singular)	<u>Sag doch</u> etwas!
Tell us your opinion! (plural)	Sagt uns eure Meinung!
Answer me! (singular)	<u>Antworte</u> mir!
Answer our letter! (plural)	Antwortet auf unseren Brief!
Excuse [me], please! (singular)	Entschuldige bitte!
Speak a little more slowly, please! (plural)	Sprecht bitte etwas langsamer.
Why don't you ask the policeman? (singular)	<u>Frag doch</u> den Polizisten!
Have <u>patience</u> with me! (plural)	Habt <u>Geduld</u> mit mir!
Don't cry! (singular)	Weine nicht!
Why don't you visit us sometime? (plural)	<u>Besucht</u> uns <u>doch</u> mal!
Cook something good! (singular)	<u>Koch</u> etwas Gutes!
the <u>text</u>	der <u>Text</u>
<u>Translate</u> this text, please! (plural)	<u>Übersetzt</u> bitte diesen Text!
<u>Tell</u> me something! (singular)	<u>Erzähl</u> mir etwas!
Tell us a story! (plural)	Erzählt uns eine Geschichte!
Kiss me! (singular)	<u>Küss</u> mich!
Bring me the scissors! (singular)	Bring mir die <u>Schere!</u>

Stay [remain] at home! (plural)	Bleibt zu Hause!
Why don't you come to my house? (singular)	Komm doch zu mir!
Read aloud! (singular)	<u>Lies</u> laut!
Sleep well! (plural)	Schlaft gut!
Help her! (singular)	Hilf ihr doch!
Eat more vegetables! (plural)	Esst mehr Gemüse!
Be quiet! (singular)	Sei ruhig!
Be on time! (plural)	Seid pünktlich!
Get well [again] soon! (singular)	Werde bald wieder gesund!
Don't eat so much! (singular)	<u>Iss nicht</u> so viel!
Don't offend him! (singular)	Beleidige ihn nicht!
Don't disturb us! (plural)	Stört uns nicht!
Don't miss the train! (plural)	Verpasst den Zug nicht!
Don't lie! (singular)	Lüg nicht!
Don't forget the salt! (singular)	Vergiss das Salz nicht!
<u>Listen</u> well! (plural)	Hört gut zu!
Please, open the window! (plural)	
[Please, make the window open!]	Bitte, macht das Fenster auf!
<u>Call</u> us sometime! (plural)	Ruft uns doch mal an!
Invite your friends! (singular)	Lade deine Freunde ein!
Stop [it]! (singular)	Hör auf!

<u>Do</u> n't <u>laugh at</u> me! (singular) <u>L</u>	ach mich nicht aus!
<u>Imagine</u> [yourselves] that! (plural) <u>S</u>	tellt euch das vor!
Wash your hands! (singular)	Vasch dir die Hände!
<u>Do</u> n't <u>catch</u> [yourself] <u>a cold!</u> (singular) <u>E</u>	rkälte dich nicht!
<u>Do</u> n't <u>deceive</u> yourselves <u>T</u>	äuscht euch nicht!
<u>Do</u> n't <u>worry</u> [yourselves]! (plural) <u>N</u>	<u>Sorgen!</u>

The imperative form is used to express a command or a request.

For weak verbs, the singular familiar imperative is formed by adding an optional "e" to the stem. "kaufen": "kauf!" or "kaufe!"). However, where the stem ends in "-d", "-t", or "-ig", the "e" is usually required. ("warten": "warte!", "finden": "finde!", "entschuldigen": "entschuldige!").

The strong verbs form their singular familiar imperatives with the stem alone ("kommen": "komm!", "gehen": "geh!"). Stemvowel changes from "a" to "ä", "au" to "äu", or "o" to "ö" are not reflected in the imperative ("fahren": present tense = "du fährst" but imperative = "fahr!", "laufen": present tense = "du läufst" but imperative = "stoß!"). However, the stemvowel change from "e" to "i" or "ie" is carried over into the imperative ("nehmen": present tense = "du nimmst" and imperative = "nimm!", "geben": present tense = "du gibst" and imperative = "gib!", "lesen": present tense = "du liest" and imperative = "lies!").

For all verbs (with the exception of "sein"), the familiar <u>plural</u> form of the imperative is the same as the present tense ("kaufen": present tense = "ihr kauft" and imperative = "kauft!", "geben": present tense = "ihr gebt" and imperative = "gebt!").

The imperative familiar of "sein" is "sei!" for the singular and "seid!" for the plural. The imperative familiar of "werden" is "werde!" for the singular. These forms are irregular. The imperative plural of "werden" is regular: "werdet!"

The word "bitte" (please) can appear at the beginning or at the end, sometimes even in the middle of a sentence. In longer commands, it is separated from the rest of the sentence by commas.

The word "doch" - a so-called flavoring particle which cannot be translated - is very often used in commands. It can have two quite opposite implications, depending on context and tone of voice. It can be used for emphasis ("Stör mich doch nicht!" = "Do not disturb me!"), or it can tone a command down to a suggestion ("Geh doch nach Hause!" = "Why don't you go home?").

In the familiar imperative forms - both singular and plural - no pronouns are used except for special emphasis ("Geh <u>du</u> doch!" = "Why don't <u>you</u> go?").

"nach Hause" = "home", used with verbs like "gehen", "fahren", "bringen", "kommen". "zu Hause" = "at home", used with verb like "sein", "bleiben".

LESSON 88 – LEKTION 88

IMPERATIVES, POLITE FORM – IMPERATIV, HÖFLICHKEITSFORM

Excuse [me], please!	. Entschuldien Sie bitte!
Go straight ahead!	. Gehen Sie geradeaus!
Tell me what this costs!	. Sagen Sie mir, was das kostet!
Take the bus!	. Nehmen Sie den Bus!
Look it up on the city map!	. Sehen Sie auf dem Stadtplan nach!
Travel by train!	. Fahren Sie mit der Eisenbahn!
Please, don't get impatient! /	
Please, don't become impatient!	. Werden Sie bitte nicht <u>ungeduldig!</u>
Give the driver a <u>tip!</u>	. Geben Sie dem Fahrer ein <u>Trinkgeld!</u>
Answer my question!	. Antworten Sie auf meine Frage!
Ask the taxidriver!	. Fragen Sie den Taxifahrer!
Don't speak so fast, please!	. Sprechen Sie bitte nicht so schnell!
Why don't you bring your family along?	. Bringen Sie doch Ihre Familie mit!
Get up a little earlier!	. Stehen Sie etwas früher auf!
Why don't you come in?	. Kommen Sie doch herein!
Please, sit [yourself] down!	. Bitte, <u>setzen Sie sich!</u>
Follow the signs!	. Folgen Sie den <u>Schildern!</u>
Read the <u>instructions!</u>	. Lesen Sie die <u>Anleitung!</u>

Sleep a little more!	<u>Schlafen Sie</u> etwas mehr!
<u>Drink</u> more milk!	<u>Trinken Sie</u> mehr Milch!
Eat more fruit!	<u>Essen Sie</u> mehr Obst!
Invite your boss!	<u>Laden Sie</u> Ihren Chef <u>ein!</u>
Wait for us!	<u>Warten Sie</u> auf uns!
Think about it [yourself] again!	Überlegen Sie es sich <u>nochmals!</u>
Be <u>honest!</u>	Seien Sie <u>ehrlich</u> !

The polite form of the imperative is like the present tense, with the pronoun following the verb ("helfen": present tense = "Sie helfen", imperative = "Helfen Sie!"). The imperative of the verb "sein" is irregular: "Seien Sie!".

LESSON 89 – LEKTION 89

IMPERATIVES, IMPERSONAL FORM – IMPERATIV, UNPERSÖNLICHE FORM

Stand up, please!	Aufstehen, bitte!
Don't <u>lean out!</u>	Nicht hinauslehnen.
Please don't step on the lawn	Bitte Rasen nicht betreten.
Please, get on [the train or bus]!	Bitte <u>einsteigen!</u>
to the <u>front</u> / toward the <u>front</u>	nach vorn
Walk toward the front! [L. <u>Join up</u> toward the front!]	Nach vorn <u>aufschließen</u> .

Everybody get off! Alles aussteigen.

Do not disturb, please! Bitte nicht stören.

Please, do not smoke! Bitte nicht rauchen.

the driveway die Einfahrt

Keep clear of driveway! Einfahrt freihalten.

the pepper der Pfeffer

Season with salt and pepper. Mit Salz und Pfeffer würzen.

Stir well. Gut umrühren.

Fry [until] light brown. Hellbraun braten.

The impersonal form of the imperative consists of the infinitive or of an infinitive phrase. It is used when commands or instructions are addressed to the public. The impersonal form does not use the pronoun "Sie". It is the same for singular, plural, or the polite form.

LESSON 90 – LEKTION 90 POLITE REQUESTS USING THE CONDITIONAL – HÖFLICHE BITTEN MIT DER "WÜRDE"-FORM

Would you please help me? (polite)	Würden Sie mir bitte helfen?
Would you please wait for me? (plural)	Würdet ihr bitte auf mich warten?
Would you please <u>come in</u> ? (plural)	Würdet ihr bitte <u>hereinkommen</u> ?

Would you please <u>carry</u> the suitcases to my room? (polite) Würden Sie bitte die Koffer auf mein
Zimmer tragen?
Would you please speak more slowly? (polite) Würden Sie bitte langsamer sprechen?
Would you please <u>explain</u> the timetable to me? (polite) Würden Sie mir bitte den Fahrplan <u>erklären</u> ?
Would you please bring me the check [bill]? (polite) Würden Sie mir bitte die Rechnung bringen?
Would you please drive <u>us</u> to the airport? (singular) Würdest du <u>uns</u> bitte zum Flughafen fahren?
Would you please <u>close</u> the door? (plural) Würdet ihr bitte die Tür <u>zumachen</u> ?
Would you please <u>empty</u> the ashtrays? (singular) Würdest du bitte die Aschenbecher <u>leeren</u> ?
Would you please <u>replace</u> the lightbulb? (polite)
Would you please <u>cash</u> this check? (polite) Würden Sie bitte diesen Scheck <u>einlösen</u> ?
Would you please <u>refund</u> the money to us? (polite) Würden Sie uns bitte das Geld <u>zurückgeben</u> ?
Would you please <u>arrange</u> this for us? (singular)
Would you <u>call</u> back again later? (polite)
[L. Would you later again <u>call</u> ?]

The conditional is formed with the subjunctive of the auxiliary verb "werden", which corresponds to the English "would". The infinitive of the main verb follows at the end of the sentence. The requests take the form of a question, just like the English "would you...?" The word "bitte' (please) may be inserted, as in the English "would you please...?"

Would you please <u>turn down</u> the radio? (plural) Würdet ihr bitte das Radio <u>leiser stellen</u>?

The subjunctive forms of "werden" used for requests are:

LESSON 91 – LEKTION 91 POLITE REQUESTS USING THE SUBJUNCTIVE – HÖFLICHE BITTEN MIT DEM KONJUNKTIV

We would like to have a room with a balcony. Wir hätten gern ein Zimmer mit Balkon. I would like to have the veal cutlet with salad. Ich hätte gern das Kalbsschnitzel mit Salat. I would like [to have] a mineral water, please. Ich hätte gern ein Mineralwasser, bitte. I would like [to have] another piece of cake. Ich hätte gern noch ein Stück Kuchen. Would you perhaps have rooms for rent? (polite) Hätten Sie vielleicht Zimmer zu vermieten? Would you perhaps have time tomorrow? (singular) Hättest du vielleicht morgen Zeit? Would you perhaps have change? (plural) Hättet ihr vielleicht Kleingeld? Could I have another glass of milk, please? <u>Könnte</u> ich bitte noch ein Glas Milch haben? Could we please see the menu? Könnten wir bitte die Speisekarte sehen? Could we have the check [bill], please? Könnten wir bitte die Rechnung haben? May I visit you sometime? (polite) Dürfte ich Sie einmal besuchen?

<u>Would you</u> please <u>be</u> quiet? (singular) <u>Warest du</u> bitte ruhig?
Would you please be a little more <u>polite</u> ? (plural) Wäret ihr bitte etwas <u>höflicher</u> ?
Would you [perhaps] not be so impatient? (polite) Wären Sie vielleicht nicht so ungeduldig?
Would you be so kind as to lend me
your ballpoint pen? (polite) Wären Sie so freundlich, mir Ihren
Kugelschreiber zu leihen?
Could [would] you wait a minute? (singular)
[L. Could you wait an instant?] Könntest du einen Augenblick warten?
Could you lend me fifty euros? (plural) <u>Könntet</u> ihr mir fünfzig Euro leihen?
Could you speak a <u>little more slowly</u> , please? (polite) Könnten Sie bitte <u>etwas langsamer</u> sprechen?
Could you <u>turn up</u> the radio, please? (singular) Könntest du bitte das Radio <u>lauter stellen</u> ?
Could you spell this word for me? (polite) Könnten Sie dieses Wort für mich
buchstabieren?
Could you <u>bake</u> a cake for him? (singular) Könntest du einen Kuchen für ihn <u>backen</u> ?
For the verbs "haben" and "sein" as well as for the modal verbs, the conditional is considered awkward and
therefore bad style. Instead, the subjunctive is used. The subjunctive makes a request sound more tentative
and is therefore considered to be more polite. The word "bitte" (please) may be added to these requests.

Wänget du hitte mihia?

May I <u>come along</u>, too? Dürfte ich auch <u>mitkommen</u>? May we invite you? (plural) Dürften wir euch einladen?

Would you place he quiet? (singular)

There are several ways in which these subjunctive forms can be used:

1.	Ich hätte gern (I would like to have)
	Wir hätten gern (We would like to have)
2.	Hättest du? (Would you have? singular)
	Hättet ihr? (Would you have? plural)
	Hätten Sie? (Would you have? polite)
3.	Wär(e)st du? (Would you be? singular)
	Wär(e)t ihr (Would you be? plural)
	Wären Sie? (Would you be? polite)
	Both "wärest du" and "wäret ihr" as well as "wärst du" and "wärt ihr" are correct.
	The forms with the "e" are the older forms and are more formal. The forms
	without the "e" are more modern and more often used in informal speech.
4.	Könnte ich? (Could I? / May I?)
	Könnten wir? (Could we? / May we?)
5.	Dürfte ich? (May I?)
	Dürften wir? (May we?)
6.	Könntest du? (Could you? / Would you? singular)
	Könntet ihr? (Could you? / Would you? plural)
	Könnten Sie? (Could you? / Would you? polite)

LESSON 92 – LEKTION 92 THE IMPERSONAL PRONOUN "MAN" – DAS UNPERSÖNLICHE PRONOMEN "MAN"

One <u>does</u> n't <u>do</u> that	. Man <u>tut</u> das nicht.
One cannot know that.	. Man kann das nicht wissen.
One cannot say that	. Das kann man nicht sagen.
One doesn't work on Sunday	. Am Sonntag arbeitet man nicht.
One is not allowed to smoke here	. Hier darf man nicht rauchen.
They have good food here. / Here, one eats	
and drinks well.	. Hier isst und trinkt man gut.
One cannot <u>change</u> that	. Das kann man nicht ändern.
Do they speak English here?	
They speak German here	. Hier spricht man Deutsch.
How does one write that?	. Wie schreibt man das?
How <u>does</u> one <u>spell</u> this word?	. Wie <u>buchstabiert</u> man dieses Wort?
How does one say this in German?	. Wie sagt man das auf Deutsch?
How does one translate that?	. Wie <u>übersetzt</u> man das?
In Germany, they now often wear jeans	. In Deutschland trägt man jetzt oft Jeans.
They say it is supposed to rain tomorrow	. Man sagt, es soll morgen regnen.
to build	. bauen

They are building a new shopping center here Man baut hier ein neues Einkaufszentrum.
healthy / wholesome gesund
If one wants to stay healthy, one should eat healthy [food] Wenn man gesund bleiben will, soll man
gesund essen.
That makes you sick
That gets you upset. / That upsets you Das ärgert einen.
the <u>noise</u> der <u>Lärm</u>
This noise gets on one's <u>nerves</u> Dieser Lärm geht einem auf die <u>Nerven</u> .
One feels sorry for him. / He makes one sorry Er tut einem Leid.
to take care of / to pay attention to achten auf
One should take care of one's <u>health</u>
One gets used to everything
to be successful [L. to have <u>success</u>] <u>Erfolg</u> haben
If one wants to be successful, one must <u>make an effort</u> Wenn man Erfolg haben will, muss man <u>sich</u>
anstrengen.

"Man" is a frequently used indefinite pronoun referring to people in general and corresponding to the English "one", "they", "you", "people". The accusative case (direct object) of "man" is "einen", the dative case (indirect object) is "einem". The possessive form is "sein", and the reflexive pronoun is "sich".

Once "man" is introduced in a train of thought, it <u>cannot</u> be replaced by any other pronoun as in English

(he, they). Even if it appears repeatedly in one sentence, it has to remain "man", "einen", or "einem".

Are you coming to visit me sometime? (singular) Kommst du mich mal besuchen?

Example: In English it is possible to say: "When <u>one</u> gets tired, <u>he</u> should rest." In German, however, the sentence has to be: "Wenn <u>man</u> müde ist, soll <u>man</u> sich ausruhen." ("When <u>one</u> is tired, <u>one</u> should rest.")

LESSON 93 – LEKTION 93 PRACTICE WITH PRONOUNS – ÜBUNG MIT PRONOMEN

The you coming to visit me <u>sometime</u> . (singular)
Yes, but I'll call you <u>first</u> . (singular) Ja, aber ich rufe dich <u>vorher</u> an.
Don't you believe me? (singular)
Oh sure, I believe <u>you</u> . (singular) Doch, natürlich glaube ich <u>dir</u> .
Where is <u>your</u> car? (singular)
It is <u>in front of</u> the house.
[L. It stands in front of the house.] Er steht vor dem Haus.
I <u>parked</u> it there
Don't you want to answer the gentleman? (singular) Willst du dem Herrn nicht antworten?
No, I won't answer him. / No I don't answer him Nein, ich antworte ihm nicht.
Did you already buy the <u>purse</u> ? (singular)
No, I have <u>not</u> bought it <u>yet</u> . (feminine) Nein, ich habe sie <u>noch nicht</u> gekauft.
to give as a gift schenken

What is Peter going to give his girlfriend? /	
What <u>does</u> Peter give his girlfriend?	
He is going to give her a bicycle. / He gives her a bicycle Er schenkt ihr ein Fahrrad.	
<u>Call</u> us soon! (polite) <u>Rufen</u> Sie uns bald <u>an</u> !	
Show us your method! (plural) Zeigt uns eure Methode!	
We already showed you the method. (plural) Wir haben euch die Methode schon gezeigt.	
We already showed <u>it</u> to you. (plural) Wir haben <u>sie</u> euch schon gezeigt.	
Do you know these ladies? (polite)	
No, we don't know them Nein, wir kennen sie nicht.	
Bring them a cup of coffee! (polite) Bringen Sie ihnen eine Tasse Kaffee!	
Can you understand <u>us</u> well? (polite) Können Sie <u>uns</u> gut verstehen?	
Yes, we understand <u>you</u> very well. (polite) Ja, wir verstehen <u>Sie</u> sehr gut.	
Are you going to bring breakfast to our room?	
[L. Bring you to us the breakfast to the room?] (polite) Bringen Sie uns das Frühstück aufs Zimmer	r?
Yes, we'll bring it to your room.	
Yes, we bring it to your room. (polite) Ja, wir bringen es Ihnen aufs Zimmer.	
Is Peter showing the city to the tourists? Zeigt Peter den Touristen die Stadt?	
Yes, he is showing them the city Ja, er zeigt ihnen die Stadt.	
He is showing it to them Er zeigt sie ihnen.	
<u>Does</u> this car <u>belong</u> to the professor? <u>Gehört</u> dieser Wagen dem Professor?	
Yes, it belongs to the professor Ja, er gehört dem Professor.	
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Here are the personal pronouns:

	Nominative	Accusative	Dative
first person singular	ich (I)	mich (me)	mir (to/for me)
second person singular	du (you)	dich (you)	dir (to/for you)
third person singular masculine	er (he/it)	ihn (him/it)	ihm (to/for him/it)
third person singular feminine	sie (she/it)	sie (her/it)	ihr (to/for her/it)
third person singular neuter	es (it)	es (it)	ihm (to/for it)
first person plural	wir (we)	uns (us)	uns (to/for us)
second person plural	ihr (you)	euch (you)	euch (to/for you)
third person plural	sie (they)	sie (them)	ihnen (to/for them)
polite form	Sie (you)	Sie (you)	Ihnen (to/for you)

Remember that in German, inanimate objects have genders, too. When using a pronoun referring to an inanimate object, the pronoun has to correspond to the gender of the noun. The masculine noun "der Wagen" ("the car), therefore must be replaced by "er" in the nominative case, "ihn" in the accusative, and "ihm" in the dative. The pronouns for the feminine noun "die Tür" (the door) are "sie" in the nominative as well as in the accusative, and "ihr" in the dative. If there are two objects within a sentence, the one represented by a pronoun comes before the one represented by a noun.

Examples:

I lika Haidi

"Wir geben es dem Kind." ("We give it to the child.")
"Wir geben ihm einen Ball." ("We give him a ball.")

If both objects are represented by pronouns, the accusative pronoun comes before the dative pronoun. Example: "Wir geben es ihm." ("We give it to him.")

LESSON 94 – LEKTION 94 HOW TO EXPRESS LIKING – GEFALLEN AUSDRÜCKEN

Ich mag Heidi

I <u>like</u> Heldi Icli <u>lilag</u> Heldi.
<u>Do</u> you <u>like</u> the new professor? (polite) <u>Mögen</u> Sie den neuen Professor?
No, we don't like <u>him</u>
Peter and Inge like <u>classical</u> music Peter und Inge mögen <u>klassische</u> Musik
Do you like <u>modern</u> music? (singular) Magst du <u>moderne</u> Musik?
Yes, I like it <u>very much</u> . (feminine) Ja, ich mag sie <u>sehr</u> .
We like German <u>beer</u>
Do you people like <u>Sauerkraut</u> ? Mögt ihr <u>Sauerkraut</u> ?
No, we do <u>n't</u> like it <u>at all</u> . (neuter)
Fritz <u>likes</u> Thomas Mann Fritz <u>mag</u> Thomas Mann.
But I don't like <u>him</u> Aber ich mag <u>ihn</u> nicht.

<u>Did</u> you <u>like</u> that? (singular) <u>Mochtest</u> du das?	
No, I have never liked that	
to be pleasing gefallen	
I like this picture. / This picture is pleasing to me Dieses Bild gefällt mir.	
I don't like his friends. / His friends are not pleasing to me Seine Freunde gefallen mir nicht.	
Do you like Germany? / Is Germany	
pleasing to you? (polite)	
Yes, I like it very much. / Yes, it is very pleasing to me Ja, es gefällt mir sehr.	
But my <u>husband</u> doesn't like it. /	
But to my <u>husband</u> it isn't pleasing Aber meinem <u>Mann</u> gefällt es nicht.	
What doesn't he like? / What is not pleasing to him? Was gefällt ihm nicht?	
He doesn't like the fact that everything is so expensive. /	
It is not pleasing to him that everything is so expensive Es gefällt ihm nicht, dass alles so teuer ist.	
What do you like? (polite) [L. What is pleasing to you?] Was gefällt Ihnen?	
I like the <u>friendly</u> people. [L. To me the <u>friendly</u>	
people are pleasing.] Mir gefallen die <u>freundlichen</u> Leute.	
Did you like the movie? / Was the movie	
pleasing to you? (singular) <u>Hat</u> dir der Film gefallen?	
Yes, I liked it well. [L. Yes, it was well pleasing to me.] Ja, er gefiel mir gut.	
to like / to be fond of gern haben	
I <u>like</u> my sister. / I <u>am fond of</u> my sister	40
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But my male cousin I don't like so well Aber meinen Vetter habe ich nicht so gern.
We like our <u>neighbors</u> . / Our <u>neighbors</u> are likeable to us Unsere <u>Nachbarn</u> sind uns sympathisch.
Did you like the waiter? / Was the waiter
<u>likeable</u> to you? (singular)
No, I didn't like him very much. /
No, he was not very likeable to me
I disliked him. / He was <u>unlikeable</u> to me Er war mir <u>unsympathisch</u> .
I like to dance. [L. I dance gladly.] Ich tanze gern.
<u>Do</u> you also like to <u>dance</u> ? (polite)
[L. <u>Dance</u> you also gladly?] <u>Tanzen</u> Sie auch gern?
No, I don't like to dance. [L. I dance <u>not gladly</u> .] Nein, ich tanze <u>nicht gern</u> .
We like to play <u>tennis</u> . [L. We play gladly <u>tennis</u> .] Wir spielen gern <u>Tennis</u> .
They didn't like to play <u>cards</u> .
[L. They have not gladly played <u>cards</u> .] Sie haben nicht gern <u>Karten</u> gespielt.
Do you like to play golf? (polite) [L. Play you gladly golf?] Spielen Sie gern Golf?
Yes, <u>very much</u> . [L. Yes, <u>very</u> .] Ja, <u>sehr</u> .

There are several different ways to express liking (or disliking) in German.

The most widely applicable is the verb "mögen". Here are its forms:

ich mag wir mögen

du magst ihr mögt polite: Sie mögen

er mag sie mögen

"Mögen" implies a certain emotional quality. It can be used for people as well as for objects, and it is frequently used for food. For emphasis, "sehr" ("very" or "very much") may be added - "Ich mag sie sehr." ("I like her very much.")

The verb "gefallen" is used in an unemotional way, and it can be used for objects and for people. If used for objects, it mostly has an aesthetic meaning. Literally, the verb "gefallen" means "to be pleasing to". Therefore, the object or person one likes becomes the subject of the sentence. The person who does the liking is the dative object. So, "I like the book." becomes "The book is pleasing to me." - in German "Das Buch gefällt mir." For emphasis, "sehr", "gut", or "sehr gut" may be added - "Das Buch gefällt mir sehr.", "Das Buch gefällt mir gut.", and "Das Buch gefällt mir sehr gut." all mean "I like the book very much."

"Gern haben" implies an emotional quality and can be expressed by "to be fond of'. "Ich habe Hans gern." means "I am fond of Hans." For emphasis, "sehr" may be inserted before "gern" - "Ich habe meine Schwester sehr gern." ("I am very fond of my sister.") The expression "gern haben" can be used with objects and persons only, never with verbs! Another way of expressing liking for a person is the adjective "sympathisch" ("likeable"). Like in English, the person one likes is the subject and the person who does

the liking becomes the dative (indirect) object. "Sie ist mir sympathisch." means literally "She is likeable to me." For emphasis, "sehr" ("very") may be inserted - "Sie ist mir sehr sympathisch." ("She is very likeable to me.") To negate this phrase, the word "nicht" or the prefix "un-" may be used. "Sie ist mir nicht sympathisch." and "Sie ist mir unsympathisch." both mean "She is not likeable to me."

If the liking refers to a verb, "gern" has to be used with the verb: "Ich schwimme gern." means "I like to swim." "Gern" is an adverb of manner and literally means "gladly". "Ich schwimme gern." therefore means literally "I swim gladly." If the verb consists of two parts, like "Tennis spielen" (to play tennis), "gern" comes before the second part of the verb - "Ich spiele gern Tennis." ("I play gladly tennis".) For emphasis, "sehr" ("very") may be inserted before "gern" - "Ich spiele sehr gern Tennis." ("I play very gladly tennis".) To negate this expression, "nicht" ("not") is placed in front of "gern" or "sehr gern" - "Ich spiele nicht gern Tennis." ("I play not gladly tennis.") or "Ich spiele nicht sehr gern Tennis." ("I play not very gladly tennis".)

All of these verbs and expressions are equivalent to the English "to like".

LESSON 95 – LEKTION 95 PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE CASE – PRÄPOSITIONEN MIT DEM AKKUSATIV

This train only goes as far as Munich Dieser Zug fährt nur bis München.	
He was <u>dripping wet</u> from head to toe. /	
[L. He was <u>dripping wet</u> from head to foot.] Er war von Kopf bis Fuß <u>tropfnass</u> .	
He looked at her <u>from top to bottom</u> Er sah sie <u>von oben bis unten</u> an.	
The work will be finished by tomorrow Die Arbeit wird bis morgen fertig sein.	
We strolled through the park	
She ran through the house Sie lief durchs Haus.	
the <u>job</u> / the <u>position</u> die <u>Stelle</u>	
I got this position through an acquaintance. (masculine) Ich habe diese Stelle durch einen Bekannte	<u>n</u>
bekommen.	
to meet for the first time kennen lernen	
I met him by chance Ich habe ihn durch Zufall kennen gelernt.	
along entlang	
We strolled <u>along</u> the river	
The road goes along the <u>coast</u> Die Straße geht die <u>Küste</u> entlang.	
This present is <u>for</u> my girlfriend Dieses Geschenk ist <u>für</u> meine Freundin.	
the <u>postage</u> das <u>Porto</u>	
I don't have enough money for the postage Ich habe nicht genug Geld fürs Porto.	
For thirty euros, one can <u>eat</u> well here Für dreißig Euro kann man hier gut <u>essen</u> .	
He said that word for word Das hat er Wort für Wort gesagt.	
the <u>step</u> der <u>Schritt</u>	
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He walked <u>forward</u> step by step Er ging Schritt für Schritt <u>vorwärts</u>	
We are against the <u>war</u> Wir sind gegen den <u>Krieg</u> .	
What do you have <u>against</u> him? (singular)	
He bought the house against my <u>wish</u> Er hat das Haus gegen meinen <u>Wur</u> gekauft.	<u>nsch</u>
He ran into a <u>tree</u> . [L. He drove against a <u>tree</u> .] Er ist gegen einen <u>Baum</u> gefahren.	
The trip costs <u>about</u> two hundred euros. /	
The trip costs <u>close to</u> two hundred euros Die Reise kostet <u>gegen</u> zweihunder	t Euro.
He <u>will arrive</u> close to seven	
I can't live without you. (singular) Ich kann nicht ohne dich leben.	
He left without his <u>umbrella</u> Er ist ohne seinen <u>Regenschirm</u>	
weggegangen.	
Around the house was a garden	
We built a <u>fence</u> around the garden Wir bauten einen <u>Zaun</u> um den Gar	
They <u>hiked</u> around the lake	anderten
We were all sitting <u>around</u> the table	saßen alle
The bus is just coming around the corner Der Bus kommt gerade um die Eck	æ.
Don't worry [yourself] about me! (singular) Kümmere dich nicht um mich!	
The train leaves <u>at</u> five o'clock	5.4

to meet by appointment treffen
I'll meet him at six thirty. Ich werde ihn um halb sieben treffen.

In German, most of the prepositions are used in a very idiomatic way. This means that they cannot be rendered by one specific preposition in English but rather have several possible translations. Their meaning has to be learned in the context of verbs and expressions. The preposition "gegen", for example, can mean "against" as in "Was haben Sie gegen uns?" ("What do you have against us?") It can also mean "about" as in "Sie kamen gegen neun Uhr." ("They came about nine o'clock.") And it can mean "into" as in "Er fuhr gegen einen Baum". ("He ran into a tree.")

The sentences in this lesson show prepositions which are always accompanied by a noun or a pronoun in the accusative case. An exception is "entlang". It takes the accusative case whenever it <u>follows</u> a noun or pronoun. (If it precedes the noun or pronoun, it takes the dative. This will be shown in the next lesson.)

The preposition "um", meaning "around" in a physical, geographic sense, is often combined with "herum". This does not change its meaning, but rather emphasizes the notion of a circular, enclosing motion or line. "Sie fuhren <u>um</u> den See." and "Sie fuhren <u>um</u> den See <u>herum</u>." both mean "They drove around the lake."

"durch Zufall" is an idiomatic expression and means "by chance" or "by coincidence".

The following contractions of prepositions and articles are frequently used in more casual speech:

"durch das" = "durchs"

"für das" = "fürs"

"um das" = "ums"

LESSON 96 – LEKTION 96

PREPOSITIONS WITH THE DATIVE CASE – PRÄPOSITIONEN MIT DEM DATIV

She is coming out of the house. Sie kommt aus dem Haus. The [male] student is coming out of the university. Der Student kommt aus der Universität. He is coming from a lecture. Er kommt aus einer Vorlesung. The lady is from [out of] Berlin. Die Dame ist aus Berlin. Do you come from [out of] Germany? (polite) Kommen Sie aus Deutschland? This handbag is made of leather. Diese Handtasche ist aus Leder. no one / nobody niemand Except for him I don't know anybody here.

Except for you, everybody was <u>there</u> . (singular) Außer dir waren alle <u>da</u> . <u>Besides</u> him, I know many people in Bonn. /	
<u>In addition to</u> him, I know many people in Bonn <u>Außer</u> ihm kenne ich viele Leute in Bonn.	
They were beside themselves with joy Sie waren außer sich vor Freude.	
He was out of <u>breath</u> Er war außer <u>Atem</u> .	
The sick man is out of <u>danger</u> Der Kranke ist außer <u>Gefahr</u> .	
the <u>ski lift</u> der <u>Skilift</u>	
The ski lift is out of <u>order</u> . / The ski lift is out of <u>service</u> Der Skilift ist außer <u>Betrieb</u> .	
The restaurant is <u>near</u> the church	
The pharmacy is <u>near the</u> station Die Apotheke ist <u>beim</u> Bahnhof.	
My parents live in a <u>village</u> near Berne Meine Eltern wohnen in einem <u>Dorf</u> bei	
Bern.	
She is living at her parents' house. /	
She is living with her parents Sie wohnt bei ihren Eltern.	
At whose house is the party? Bei wem ist die Party?	
Yesterday, I was at the dentist's Gestern war ich beim Zahnarzt.	
Hans is working <u>for</u> the bank	
She bought the blouse <u>at Marlene's.</u> Sie hat die Bluse <u>bei Marlene gekauft.</u>	
Do you have money with you? (singular) Hast du Geld bei dir?	
Am I disturbing you while you're eating? (polite) Störe ich Sie beim Essen?	
When the weather is nice, we play tennis <u>Bei</u> schönem Wetter spielen wir Tennis.	
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<u>In</u> this heat we go swimming	Bei dieser Hitze gehen wir schwimmen.
We strolled along the river	Wir spazierten entlang dem Fluss.
We drove along the <u>coast</u>	Wir fuhren entlang der <u>Küste</u> .

The sentences in this lesson show prepositions which are always accompanied by a noun or pronoun in the dative case.

The prepositions have different English translations according to the phrase in which they are used. The preposition "aus", for example, can mean "out of" as in "aus dem Haus" ("out of the house"), "from" as in "aus Berlin" ("from Berlin"), "made of" as in "aus Leder" ("made of leather"), and "of" as in the sentence "Was ist aus Ihrem Freund geworden?" ("What became of your friend?"). The prepositions are best learned in the context of the phrases in which they occur.

Here are a few specific uses:

- "aus", meaning "from", refers to place of origin.
- "aus diesem Grund" is an idiomatic expression and means "for this reason".
- "außer Betrieb" is an idiomatic expression and means "out of order" or "out of service".
- "bei" can mean "at someone's house, business, or office".
- "bei" referring to weather conditions means "in": "bei dieser Hitze" ("in this heat"), "bei dieser Kälte" ("in this cold"), "bei diesem Regen" ("in this rain"), "bei diesem Wind" ("in this wind").

The following contraction is frequently used: "beim" = "bei dem"

LESSON 97 – LEKTION 97 MORE PREPOSITONS WITH THE DATIVE CASE – MEHR PRÄPOSITIONEN MIT DEM DATIV

Our house is <u>across from</u> the park.

[L. Our house lies the park across from.]

The library is across from the postoffice.

Die Bibliothek ist gegenüber der Post.

She sat across from me.

Sie saß mir gegenüber.

She traveled with her children.

One eats with knife and fork.

We traveled to Europe by boat.

Are you going by bus? (singular)

Why don't you talk to me? /

Unser Haus liegt dem Park gegenüber.

Sie reiste mit ihren Kindern.

Man isst mit Messer und Gabel.

Wir sind mit dem Schiff nach Europa gereist.

What are we going to do <u>after dinner?</u>

Was machen wir <u>nach dem Abendessen?</u>

Tomorrow we'll travel to Berlin

Morgen fahren wir nach Berlin

Tomorrow we'll travel to Berlin. Morgen fahren wir <u>nach</u> Berlin.

8	8 3 4 4 4
When are we going <u>home</u> ?	Wann gehen wir <u>nach Hause</u> ?
the <u>news</u>	die Nachrichten
<u>dead</u>	. <u>tot</u>
According to the news, he is dead	Den Nachrichten <u>nach</u> ist er tot.
<u>In</u> my opinion, this is correct	Meiner Meinung <u>nach</u> ist das richtig.
We have been in Germany since the first of October.	
[L. We are in Germany since the first of October.]	Wir sind seit dem ersten Oktober in
	Deutschland.
They have been here <u>for</u> three months.	
[L. They are here <u>for</u> three months.]	Sie sind seit drei Monaten hier.
I'm traveling from Berlin to Hamburg	Ich reise von Berlin nach Hamburg.
Inge received a <u>letter</u> from Hans	Inge hat einen Brief von Hans bekommen.
The child fell off [of] the chair	Das Kind ist <u>vom</u> Stuhl gefallen.
the <u>novel</u>	der <u>Roman</u>
This novel is by Thomas Mann	Dieser Roman ist von Thomas Mann.
He is a friend of mine	Er ist ein Freund <u>von</u> mir.
I have to go to the post office	Ich muss <u>zur</u> Post [gehen].
Can you drive us to the train station? (singular)	Kannst du uns <u>zum</u> Bahnhof fahren?
He is going to his friend's house	Er geht <u>zu</u> seinem Freund.
I'm going to the <u>doctor</u> 's today	
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Are you <u>at</u> home today? (polite) ... Sind Sie heute <u>zu</u> Hause?

We walk. / We go <u>on foot</u>. Wir gehen <u>zu Fuß</u>.

Hans, <u>for example</u>, speaks English. Hans <u>zum Beispiel</u> spricht Englisch.

Give me ten stamps <u>at</u> one euro [each]. (polite) ... Geben Sie mir zehn Briefmarken <u>zu</u> einem Euro.

He said <u>to</u> me, "You are nice." (singular) ... Er sagte <u>zu</u> mir: "Du bist nett."

He is always <u>nice</u> to me. ... Er ist immer <u>nett</u> zu mir.

This lesson shows more sentences with prepositions which are used together with a noun or pronoun in the dative case.

Remember that the prepositions are best learned in context with specific verbs and phrases.

Here are some idiomatic uses:

- "entlang" is used with the dative when it precedes the noun "entlang der Küste" ("along the coast"). (We saw in the previous lesson that it is used with the accusative when it follows the noun "die Küste entlang".)
- "gegenüber" can precede or follow a noun "gegenüber der Post" or "der Post gegenüber" ("across from the postoffice"). However, it must follow a pronoun "Er sitzt mir gegenüber." ("He is sitting across from me.")
- "mit" means "by" when it refers to means of transportation as in "mit

- dem Auto" ("by car"), "mit dem Zug" ("by train"), "mit dem Flugzeug" ("by airplane"), "mit dem Schiff" ("by ship", "by boat").
- "nach" means "after" when it refers to time.
- "nach" means "to" when used with a geographic placename which does not include an article "nach Berlin" ("to Berlin"). When a placename includes an article, the preposition "in" is used "in die Vereinigten Staaten" ("to the United States").
- "nach" meaning "according to" usually follows the noun "den Nachrichten nach" ("according to the news").
- "nach Hause" is an idiomatic expression and means "(toward) home".
- "seit" means "since" when it refers to a specific point in time as in "seit gestern" ("since yesterday"). It means "for" when it refers to a period of time as in "seit einer Woche" ("for a week"). It has to be used with the present tense when the action extends into the present time. English uses the present perfect tense for this situation. "Er <u>ist</u> seit Montag hier." ("He <u>has been</u> here since Monday").
- "zu" can mean "to someone's house or office" as in "Er geht zu seinem Bruder." ("He is going to his brother's house.") or "Ich gehe zum Zahnarzt." ("I'm going to the dentist's").
- "zum Beispiel" is an idiomatic expression and means "for example".
- "zu" is used with "sagen" ("to say") when there is a direct quotation, but "sagen" is used without a preposition when the quotation is indirect.
- "zu Hause" is an idiomatic expression and means "at home".

The following contractions are frequently used: "von dem" = "vom"
"zu dem" = "zum"
"zu der" = "zur"

LESSON 98 – LEKTION 98 THE CONCEPTS OF "WHERE FROM", "WHERE AT', "WHERE TO" –

DIE BEGRIFFE "WOHER", "WO" UND "WOHIN"

where from? / from where? / from which place? woher? kommt die Ansichtskarte denn? Where did you get that? (singular) [L. Where from do you have that?] Woher hast du das denn? / Wo hast du das denn her? where? / where at? / in which place? wo?

Where [at] do we go for a walk today?

Where would you like to eat? (singular)

Where where to? / to which place?

Where [to] are you going? (singular)

Where [to] do we send the letter?

Where [to] will you travel? (polite)

Wohin werden Sie reisen?

To which place shall we hike? / Where should we hike to?

Wo gehen wir heute spazieren?

Wo möchtest du essen?

Wohin?

Wohin gehst du denn? /

Wohin schicken wir den Brief?

Wohin werden Sie reisen?

To which place shall we hike? / Where should we hike to?

Wohin sollen wir wandern?

Where is this bus going? [L. Where to drives this bus?]

Wohin fährt dieser Bus?

The concept of "woher" does not present any problem, as it is similar to the English "where from". "Woher" is usually combined with verbs expressing the idea of "kommen" ("to come").

The difference between "wo" and "wohin", however, is more difficult to understand, as the English "where" can mean both "where at" and "where to". In German, it is important to differentiate between "wo" ("where at") and "wohin" ("where to"). "Wo" ("where at") refers to either a stationary action like "sein" ("to be"), "wohnen" ("to live" or "to reside"), "essen" ("to eat"), or to motion within a place, like "schwimmen" ("to swim") or "tanzen" ("to dance"). "Wohin" refers to actions involving a directional movement, like "gehen" ("to go"), "fahren" ("to drive"). Some verbs, of course, can imply either motion within a place or directional movement, depending on context. "To swim", for example, can express motion within a place as in "to swim in a pool". In this case, "wo" ("where at") applies. "To swim" can also express directional

movement as in "to swim to the shore". In this case, "wohin" ("where to") applies.

Both "woher" and "wohin" can be used as one word in the beginning of the question, or "wo" alone can begin the question while "her" or "hin" follow at the end. "Woher kommst du?" ("Where from do you come?") and "Wohin gehst du?" ("Where to do you go?") are the standard versions. But "Wo kommst du her?" ("Where do you come from?") and "Wo gehst du hin?" ("Where do you go to?") are also acceptable, especially for spoken German.

"Woher kommen Sie?" ("Where from do you come?") can refer to place of origin. In this case, the answer would be something like "aus Berlin" ("from Berlin"). The question can also refer to the last place the person has visited. In this case, the answer would be something like "von Hamburg" ("from Hamburg") or "von der Bank" ("from the bank"). Context usually makes clear what is meant. "Woher sind Sie?" ("Where from are you?"), however, always refers to place of origin.

The word "denn" in questions is called a "flavoring particle". It is optional and does not carry any translatable meaning, but rather adds a certain flavor to the question. It is often used, especially in the spoken language, and tends to make a question sound more friendly, more like an inquiry rather than an interrogation. It is not to be confounded with the conjunction "denn" which means "for" in the sense of "because".